



SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 16 1899

MATTERS have come to a pretty pass in this country when a resolution, offered in the Senate, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information within his knowledge relative to the prosecution of the war against Spain, can be contemptuously laid on the table. It is true that the acknowledgment of the facts might have embarrassed the executive by showing that the United States forces had fully recognized and saluted the flag of the Philippine republic, thus giving the lie to the pretences upon which the Philippine war is now being waged; but it has always been the custom of the Senate, as an independent body, to require all necessary information and to be very liberal in making its requirements. But here we recognize an opposite spirit—the spirit of slavish deference to the administration, the cap-in-hand and the banded knee. Yet every republican, excepting Mr. Hoar, voted to table the resolution. It seems incredible that any democrat should have voted to suppress the truth by tabling the resolution, but there were three men who did so. They were Senators Lindsay of Kentucky, McEnery of Louisiana, and McLaurin of South Carolina. Senator Lindsay abandoned the democratic party in 1896 and is said to be hoping to be re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the aid of the bolting democrats and the republican vote in the Kentucky legislature. From him we can expect little, but from Senators McEnery and McLaurin we had a right to expect better things. Verily they have their reward in the praises of the republicans, and they may have also rewards even more substantial from President McKinley. In the House of Representatives, where a republican caucus bill is pending to establish the gold standard, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, to give outright two hundred millions to the bondholders by the enhancement of their obligations to be paid ultimately by the American tax-payers, to increase the wealth and power of the national banks, and to enlarge the already vast powers of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, the great body of the faithful democrats are making a manly stand for the rights of the people. But their battle is weakened and their energies crippled by some eight or ten recreants from the Eastern States elected as democrats, but now seizing eagerly their first opportunity to aid the darling project of the administration to betray the cause of the democratic masses. In both these cases it is impossible not to see the quality of the act. The idea of these men is that their present offices are given them merely to subserve their own personal advantage, and that party apostasy and treachery carry with them no infamy, no dishonor. But this is not all. Without any Constitutional authority the Governor of Pennsylvania appoints Mr. Quay to the U. S. Senate. The legislature has refused to elect him. The Senate has in repeated cases, and very recently, decided such cases on a line which would make Quay's admission impossible. That the republicans should set aside any number of precedents in order to admit a partisan who quite as much as Mark Hanna embodies the gospel of corruption and purchase in American politics, is not strange. They are wedded to corruption; their only hope of success in 1900 is by an enormous corruption fund, repeating the methods of 1896, and they might hold that Mr. Quay would be a valuable ally to Mark Hanna. But how ought democratic Senators to feel about it? Can it be possible that any democrat in that body would vote to overturn the precedents of the Senate in order to seat a man who, by both parties in Pennsylvania, and by the people generally, is regarded as one of the most corrupt men in American politics? Yet it is rumored that one or two democratic Senators are anxious, if not ready, to vote for Quay. They are hesitating, it seems, not so much from an idea of fidelity to their party or from any respect for the precedents of the Senate, but from the fear that the States they represent may consider that such a vote would be a betrayal of the democratic party. And such it would be. The honor, the truth, the convictions of the democratic party are not to be measured by the spectacle of a few shift politicians at Washington, but they are an enduring force which in 1896 followed Bryan because he was true, brave, clean and faithful to the party, and they will follow him again. It will be again the old story of Andrew Jackson's days, when the politicians ran and the people stood firm and won a crowning victory over the banks and this money power.

dred thousand dollars. If money can buy the selection of the city in which the convention shall be held, why shouldn't it also buy the nomination to be made by that convention? But, what is of more importance to the people of the country, is the conviction that if money can buy the republican Presidential nomination, it can also buy the republican Presidential election. It did so in 1896, and can do so with less difficulty in 1900. The sale of the crown of Rome was the first patent step in the decline and fall of the Roman empire.

The proposition for the establishment of negro reformatories in Virginia seems to have some advocates. If adopted, it would add greatly to the State's expenses, but be of no good, for those who would be sent to them would only take higher degrees in racialism. When the people of Virginia shall send wise men to the legislature, the whipping post will be again set up, and then, there will not only be need for negro reformatories, but fewer inmates of the work houses, jails and penitentiary.

WHEN Southern democrats once desert their party they can never be united upon again. Therefore, it is not at all strange that on a vote in the U. S. Senate, three of them who had previously taken sides against their party on a political question, did so again on a simple resolution enquiring whether Admiral Dewey had or had not once saluted the flag of the Philippine Republic. All such men should join the republican party at once, and not pretend to be democrats any longer.

FROM WASHINGTON.
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

Washington, December 16.
Argument was commenced this morning before the Senate committee on privileges and elections in the Quay case. Mr. Quay was not present, but Senator Poore, from his State, was. The room was crowded with Senators and others. Attorney General Ekin, of Pennsylvania, representing Gov. Stone, opened the argument and maintained that the action of the Governor in making the appointment to fill the vacancy was not only justifiable, but was strictly constitutional, both from a federal and State standpoint. He cited the case of George Mason, of Virginia. The legislature elected Mason, but he refused to serve in the Senate. The Governor of Virginia then appointed Walker, as he had a perfect right to do, as a vacancy certainly existed. The Governor did not want a vacancy in the State's representation in the Senate. Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, representing Pennsylvania republicans opposed to Quay, next addressed the committee. He said that since 1817 had the Senate seated a man who had been appointed by a Governor under circumstances such as surrounded the Quay case. Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, counsel for those opposed to Quay, followed Mr. Carson. Mr. Edmunds said this was a case absolutely without a precedent. The Senate had never admitted any one holding such a title to a seat. It was the most unique case on record. The vacancy occurred in the midst of a session of the legislature. Every decision by the Senate had been against the contention of the advocates of Mr. Quay. As Attorney General Ekin had quoted some votes of Mr. Edmunds when the latter was a Senator, Mr. Edmunds explained that he stood upon the ground that when a vacancy existed during the recess of a legislature, the Governor could fill it, but he could not constitute an appoint after the legislature had an opportunity to elect. W. J. Brennan, of Pittsburgh, and ex-Attorney General Straughan, of Pennsylvania, appeared in behalf of the democrats of the State. He contended that the certificate of appointment issued by the Governor was without warrant of law, and not a valid appointment at this time.

President McKinley, after receiving the republican national committee this morning, escorted Mrs. Hobart to the Pennsylvania depot in his carriage. As soon as she was safely aboard the train for her home he returned to the White House to meet the throng of Senatorial and Representative callers that was waiting for him.

Under the rule adopted by the republicans the voting on the currency bill will begin at noon on Monday. There will be several roll calls on democratic amendments, all of which will be voted down so that the final vote by which the bill will pass will probably not be announced much before four o'clock. No important business will be transacted on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the only special business will be the announcement of the committees. The House will adjourn for the Christmas holidays to assemble on January 3.

An executive session of the republican national committee was held today to close the business of the meeting. The Leland resolution asking Congress to reduce the franchise negro voters was not called up for consideration. Mr. Payne did not submit his plan to have the representation in convention depend upon their republican vote. An election board comprising Judge J. B. Cotton, W. C. Chase and L. M. Sanders, was appointed to conduct an election for the selection of delegates from the District of Columbia to the national convention. There will be a registration of voters. The committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

The board of directors of the Falls Church and Potomac Railway Company met yesterday at the office of Gen. S. S. Burdett and elected Maj. Chas. Hine director and president, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of the former president, Maj. O. E. Hine. The officers of the company now are Maj. Charles Hine, president; Gen. S. S. Burdett, vice president; Dr. F. Graham, treasurer, and R. S. Lacey, secretary.

Governor Tyler of Virginia was on the floor of the House yesterday evening, and, accompanied by the secretary of the Richmond branch of the Colonial Dames and Mrs. Claiborne and Mrs. Coleman of Richmond, and escorted by Congressman Lamb, of the White House district, called at the White House and requested the President to name one of the new naval vessels after their State. The President replied that he thought a vessel should be named after Virginia and another after Ohio. The Governor and party then went to the Navy Department,

but Secretary Long not being there, they made a similar request to the Assistant Secretary, who also seemed favorably disposed.

When asked what should be the platform of the next national democratic convention Congressman Swanson of Virginia said it should be that of 1896, should declare against trusts and imperialism and in favor of treating the Philippines as Cuba has been promised to be treated. To the same question Congressman Okey of the same State replied that he thought the next platform would reaffirm the former one, and that anti-imperialism and anti-trust will be important features in it. The people of this country, he said, are not rich enough to have a gold moult-taillet currency.

Chairman Taylor of the Roberts investigating committee said this morning that he had decided not to hold a meeting of his committee until Tuesday. Mr. Roberts says the committee has sent all the way to Utah for witnesses, and it will be impossible for them to add more evidence than has already been taken.

Representative Lamb of Virginia, at the request of Dr. Gold of Richmond, has asked the Secretary of State to inquire into the particulars of, and seek the proper redress for, the recent murder of his brother in Honduras. Captain Arthur Barnes, one of the chief employees of the Senate, was found dead in his bed this morning. Heart disease was the cause. Captain Barnes came from Wilcox, N. C., and was appointed by Senator Baileys as doorkeeper at the Senate marble room. He was a prominent man at democratic national conventions. He was a captain in the Confederate army.

The Senate, it is expected, will transact little, if any, business of importance during the three days only that Congress will be in session next week prior to the Christmas recess.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 16.

SENATE.
The Senate was not in session today.HOUSE.
The House met at noon today, a large attendance of members being present, as the currency bill was considered under the five minute rule.

The Senate resolution was passed for the appointment of a congressional committee to receive, January 18, 1900, the statue of Daniel Webster presented by Silston Hutchins and erected on Massachusetts avenue, this city.

The currency debate was opened by Mr. Grosvenor (rep. Ohio) who twitted Mr. Bailey (dem. Texas) for his prediction of failure of the present tariff law. Mr. Clark (dem. Missouri) scored Mr. Grosvenor and the republicans by one of his humorous speeches, quoting their leaders, including McKinley, as previously favoring the double standard. Mr. Mahon attributed the present prosperity to confidence in the republican administration and declared that the establishment of the gold standard would continue it.

Mr. Levy announced he would vote for the bill because he believed it was in accord with principles of Jefferson. Mr. Fitzgerald said he would vote for the bill but he objected to giving the control of the finances to the national banks. The bill would help the democrats because it would remove the financial question from politics for at least six years.

Mr. Adams spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Norton announced the bill as the culmination of a hundred years of studied villainy and of an alliance between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Glynn aroused democratic applause by announcing that as a democrat from New York he would vote against the bill.

Mr. Carmack said the bill would increase the value of outstanding bonds without benefit to the government. Mr. Brown defended Hayes from the epithet "pseudo-president," which had been applied by Mr. Clark.

Mr. Clark reiterated his remark. "I have a supreme contempt for Rutherford B. Hayes," he said, "though he is dead, because he stole the presidency. I wish he might have lived forever to longer bear the odium."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Only about 1,000 Spanish prisoners are now left in the hands of the Filipinos.

The owners of the quarantined coffee steamers at New York have decided to unload there in accordance with quarantine regulations.

It is expected that the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia will appoint committees to confer upon conflicting fishery laws and boundaries.

The dock at Port Royal, S. C., recently built for the use of the navy, is said to be going to pieces. At least \$500,000 will be needed to make it serviceable.

Patrick J. Gleason, ex-Mayor of Long Island City, filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy in the Federal Courts in New York, today. Liabilities \$236,000; assets \$8,000.

The joint committee to arrange for the centennial celebration of the removal of the seat of the national government to Washington will not meet until about the middle of January.

By the explosion of a boiler tube in one of the boiler houses at Baeder and Adamson's Glue Works, in Philadelphia, this morning, two workmen were seriously burned, one perhaps fatally.

A draft of a bill introduced by Mr. Edmond Lockroy which provides for \$100,000,000 for strengthening the French navy and arsenal was distributed in the Chamber of Deputies, in Paris, yesterday.

The representatives of the British government who have been buying mules in Missouri, Texas and other southern States and shipping them to South Africa for use in the campaign against the Boers, have received instructions to purchase 10,000 more good animals.

At the meeting of the republican national committee, in Washington, yesterday, it was decided to hold the republican presidential convention at Philadelphia on the 19th of June. Philadelphia gave \$100,000 to the republican committee for the convention to meet there. The convention will be held in the auditorium building of the Philadelphia Export Exposition, which has a seating capacity of 16,000.

The Pope, in his address to the consistory, stated that the holy see had desired a place in the peace conference of The Hague, but that the voice of those who, with the conquest of Rome, had deprived the Pope of his powers, obstinately prevented the representatives of the most powerful nations, with a view of establishing peace. Yet there are none more worthy of an invitation than the Pope, who had ever desired to attain justice, to make peace and prevent conflict—an office which, by the Divine will, was under the attributes of the papacy.

The Markets.
New York, Dec. 16.—The market closed as follows: Wheat—Dec.; May 69 1/2; Corn—Dec.; May 32 1/2; Oats—Dec.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Judge Chichester has appointed Mr. Hezekiah Potts, land assessor of King George county. Mr. Potts will appoint his own deputies.

Mrs. W. Owens, on trial in King George County Court for the past week, charged with burning J. C. Niede's store last summer, was acquitted.

At Bethel Baptist Church, in Stafford county, Thursday night, Mr. Benjamin P. Lee and Miss Bettie Chion, daughter of Mr. R. T. Chion, were married, R. V. W. Owens officiating.

Partridges have almost been exterminated in the Northern Neck by sportsmen from Maryland. Mathews county is the only place where they are plentiful at all, 500 being recently shipped on the steamer Ida on a single trip.

A bill is to be introduced in the general assembly providing for the extension of the boundaries of Warrenton. It will be opposed by many of those whom Warrenton would like to absorb, and a lively fight is expected. The last change in the corporation limits was in 1850.

The committee recently appointed by the private bankers and the brokers of Richmond for the purpose of testing before the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the law imposing a 10 per cent tax on the circulation of State banks is receiving letters from bankers in various parts of the country commending this movement.

Mr. Robert Neville, of Upperville, had to destroy his fine horse, Rigetto, the sire of White Garter, Tentore and other fine ones. The horse was injured in his stall, and becoming too weak to stand, he was killed as a relief from suffering. Mr. Neville has put in his place Arlington, by Melton, dam Annette, by The Speaker, who has fine conformation, bone and substance.

Gov. Tyler, Mrs. Coleman, of Williamsburg, president of the State branch of the Colonial Dames; Mrs. Claiborne, vice president, and Miss Rogers, secretary and treasurer, called yesterday at the White House to ask that one of the new battleships be named Virginia. President McKinley expressed sympathy with the project. From the White House the party went to the Navy Department. Assistant Secretary Allen stated that "Virginia's chances are good."

Representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio and of the Southern Railroad appeared before Railroad Commissioner Hill in Richmond yesterday regarding a connection of the two lines at Strasburg, Va.

It has been complained that the Baltimore and Ohio has not heretofore made reasonably close connection with the Southern at that point. After a discussion of the subject it was decided that the Baltimore and Ohio should hereafter make acceptable connection at Strasburg.

The public school teachers of Norfolk, have made formal protest to the school board regarding cigarette smoking by the boys under their charge. The teachers believe the inability of boys addicted to smoking to properly apply themselves to their studies is the result of the habit. The board resolved to second the teachers' efforts to stamp out cigarette smoking, and calls upon the parents to assist. The mayor is also requested to enforce rigidly the State law against permitting the sale of cigarettes to boys under sixteen years old.

RICHMOND LADIES AT ODDS.—The trouble which has been brewing in Richmond in the Old Dominion Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, for the past month over the disagreement between Mrs. William H. Graham and some of the members regarding the legality of the election on November 15, culminated at the meeting yesterday.

At the election meeting some of the members took exception to some of the remarks made, and at one time the affair assumed quite a serious aspect. At yesterday's meeting both parties were represented by counsel, Mr. Alexander Guigon appearing in behalf of the chapter, and Judge L. L. Lewis representing Mrs. Graham.

A great deal of excitement prevailed, and a heated speech was made on both sides. The controversy was finally referred to the State regent, who resides in Norfolk. The chapter will abide by her decision.

Mrs. Graham claims that the election was illegal, in default of proper notice. She declined to vote and characterized the course pursued in very plain terms. The other ladies felt hurt, and notified her that she must apologize to the chapter or resign. The notice was sent through counsel, and Mrs. Graham retained Judge Lewis to represent her in the fight. The matter has created a great stir.

THE PRINCE ON GAMBLING.—The biography of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, just published, contains a letter written to him by the Prince of Wales at the time of the bacchanal scandal. The Prince says: "I have a horror of gambling, and should always do my utmost to discourage others who have an inclination for it as I consider that gambling, like intemperance, is one of the greatest curses which a country could be afflicted with."

"Horse racing may produce gambling, or it may not, but I have always looked upon it as a mainly sports, which is popular with Englishmen of all classes, and there is no reason why it should be looked upon as a gambling transaction. Alas! those who gamble will gamble at anything!"

CLAIM ALLOWED.—Mr. D. Lawrence Groner, master and referee in bankruptcy in Norfolk, on Wednesday filed with Clerk George E. Bowden, of the United States Court, his report in the Reese Manufacturing Company bankruptcy case. This concern was declared a bankrupt about six months ago. Total amount collected by Ivar A. Page, trustee, was \$29,478.43. There are still outstanding accounts in a large measure good, amounting to \$6,000. Among the claims passed upon as to their priority was that of the Alexandria Fertilizer and Chemical Company, supply lien for \$2,812.61 that was allowed. The claim was for acid phosphate.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Mr. J. Shoor, Sedalia, Mo., saved his child's life by One Minute Cough Cure. Doctor had given her up to die with croup. It's an infallible cure for coughs, colds, grippe, pneumonia, bronchitis and throat and lung troubles. Believes at once.

How Are Your Kidneys?
Dr. Hobbs' Sanguine Pills cure all kidney troubles. Free. Add: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

THE LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE.
Senator Lupton offered a bill which requires notaries public to place on every paper acknowledged before them a stamp, which is to be purchased from the auditor of public accounts at \$1 each. Under the present law there is no way of ascertaining whether notaries make correct returns.

The committee for Courts of Justice reported favorably the bill to enable commissioners in chancery to adjourn proceedings before them from their own county or corporation and there continue such proceedings and take depositions and other evidence and compel attendance of witnesses.

The bill to amend section 2465 of the Code in relation to contracts, deeds, etc., was reported by the chairman on court.

A petition from the Baptist General Association of Virginia for the enactment of a temperance educational law was presented by Senator Barksdale.

Senator Shands offered a resolution for the appointment of three members from the Senate committee on public institutions and five from the House committee on asylums and prisons to report some measure to relieve the crowded condition of the penitentiary.

The Snickersville telephone bill was passed.

Senator Maynard presented a resolution that at the Senate adjourn until Monday in respect to the memory of Senator McCormick, who died Thursday morning. This was adopted.

HOUSE.
After an uninteresting session of a quarter of an hour the House adjourned until today out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Charles E. McCormick.

Mr. Boaz, chairman of the finance committee, stated that his committee would report a repeal or modification of the land-grabbers' law with all possible dispatch.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

To amend section 3,214 of the Code in relation to the county or corporation in which actions in law, or suits in equity may be brought.

To amend section 645 of the Code in relation to the treasurer's report of the sale of delinquent lands. The object of the bill is to give notice to all persons whose lands have been sold that such sale has been made, so that they can come forward and redeem them if they propose to pay the taxes.

To incorporate the New River, Holston and Western Railway Company.

It is generally believed that the General Assembly will adjourn on next Thursday, the 21st instant, for the Christmas holidays. It will probably reconvene on Tuesday, January 2, 1900.

BULLER DEFEATED.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, commanding about 30,000 men, constituting the main British army in South Africa, was defeated yesterday in a battle with the Boers at Colenso, Natal. He attacked the Boers with a view of forcing his way to the relief of the British garrison of about 8,500 men under Major General Sir George Stewart White, who are besieged at Ladysmith. The attack was a serious reverse. Gen. Buller withdrew his troops to Cheveley, six miles south of Colenso. The losses of the British in killed, wounded and missing have not yet been made public. Gen. Buller says he fears that several of the commands engaged on his side suffered severely. The Boers captured 11 guns.

The size of the Boer army is not accurately known, but has been estimated at 30,000 men—the same as the British. Gen. Piet J. Joubert, the Boer commander-in-chief, planned the defense at and near Colenso, but the dispatches do not say who led the victorious troops in the battle. The last heard of General Joubert's movements he was sick and had gone to the Transvaal border for medical treatment. General Schalk Burger is his second in command in Natal.

The greater part of the Boer army in yesterday's battle was posted on the north side of the Tugela river, at Colenso. A portion of the river bed was dry, and bodies of Boers were concealed in these depressions, but General Buller did not know it. He sent two columns of infantry, one under General Hildyard, to cross the river. A third column, under General Lytleton, was to support either or both of these. General Hart first tried to force a passage and failed. Then General Hildyard was ordered to advance, and did so. Two field batteries and six naval guns had been conducting the artillery part of the attack in the meanwhile. These advanced close to the river, when suddenly bodies of Boers concealed in the river bed opened a galling fire at close range, killing all the artillery horses and peppering the artillerymen. Only two guns were saved the other 11 being captured by the Boers as the British artillerymen retreated. General Buller, seeing that the day was lost, then ordered his troops to withdraw to Cheveley.

The defeat is the most serious which the British have yet encountered in the war. It marks the temporary failure of all their plans to conquer the Boers. These plans provided for an advance by three armies—General Methuen to the relief of Kimberley, General Gatacre to the relief of the town in northern Cape Colony and General Buller to the relief of the Ladysmith garrison. Each of these has failed in succession.

Two courses are open to General Buller. One is to attack again with his present force, hoping for "better luck next time," the other is to wait for reinforcements, which cannot reach him in considerable numbers for some weeks at least, as part of the troops arriving at the Cape must be diverted to the relief of Methuen and Gatacre.

Cold Steel or Death.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mr. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., by his doctor after vainly trying to cure him of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvelous power of Electric Bitters to cure Stomach and Liver troubles, but he heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure Stomach and Liver troubles and never disappoints. Price 50 cents at E. S. Leadbeater & Sons', Drug Store.

How Are Your Kidneys?
Dr. Hobbs' Sanguine Pills cure all kidney troubles. Free. Add: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Foreign News.
London, Dec. 16.—Three transports with troops sail from Southampton for Cape Town today.

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has resigned his seat in Parliament preparatory to his assuming the position of second in command of the British Mediterranean fleet.

A majority of the afternoon newspapers after various notes of dismay and discouragement at the defeat of Buller urge patience on the part of the public and predict that the British army will somehow blunder through to victory. The Echo declares that Buller's reverse is the worst defeat that British arms have sustained since the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The Evening Star declares that the war is risking the safety of the empire for no other reason than that Secretary Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner have thrown in their lot with new financial adventures.

London, Dec. 16.—A hastily summoned cabinet meeting was held this afternoon. No details of the proceedings are yet obtainable.

London Dec. 16.—The presentation of the flags given by the Queen to the hospital ship Maine took place on board that vessel at the West India docks today in the presence of a large assembly of representatives of London circles. The presentation was made by the Duke of Connaught in behalf of her majesty in a brief speech. He then turned over the British, American and Red Cross flags, which were accepted by Lady Randolph Churchill under whose initiative the Maine was fitted out. Lady Randolph made a pretty little speech, concluding by asking the duke to express to the Queen the thanks of the American women for her gift. The bishop of Islington then blessed the colors after which they were run up to the masthead.

The War in Africa.

Cape Town, Dec. 16.—Despatches received here this morning say that the British and the Boers engaged in a small artillery duel on the banks of the Modder river yesterday, but no details have yet been received. A copy of the Bloemfontein Express received here alleges that the British employed Indian troops at Belmont, who gave the war cry of the Ghoekes and used knives.

London, Dec. 16.—The war office has received a list of the casualties sustained by the "Black Watch" in General Methuen's battle at Magersfontein. This list shows 46 men killed, 160 wounded and 111 missing.

Pretoria, Dec. 13.—Nine hundred British troops have joined the Boers at Barkly, 2,000 at Barkly East and 1,300 at Baragadorp.

Effect of Buller's Defeat.

London, Dec. 16.—The English are dumfounded at the turn of events in Africa. Gatacre, Methuen and finally Buller have gone down before the prowess of the Boers. Heretofore it has been the inclination of Englishmen to place the blame for the British reverses on the British generals. "Wait till Buller moves and the tide will turn," has been the cry. Buller tried it yesterday and met with a decided check. The English press admit that it will have a serious moral effect on the Cape Dutch and rally many of them to the standard of the Boers. The war office has called its acceptance of the offer of a second Australian contingent of troops and will probably accept a similar offer from Canada.

Upon the receipt of the defeat of the British forces under General Buller, the queen sent General Wolesey, the commander-in-chief of the army, who had spent the night at Windsor, back to London by a special train. Her Majesty is greatly disturbed by the news of General Buller's reverse.

Buller's defeat demoralized the stock market this morning and for a time a panic prevailed. Rands fell from 2 to 5 points. American railway shares were weak in sympathy declining from 1 to 4 points. Later there was a sharp recovery all along the line and the panicky condition gave away to a better feeling.

Big Failures in Boston.

Boston, Dec. 16.—John P. Squire & Co., pork packers, yesterday assigned to Heman W. Chapin. Liabilities \$3,000,000; assets \$5,000,000. The assignment was the direct result of tightness in the money market. Practically all the indebtedness is to banks. These banks found it necessary to call their loans. The Squire Company could not raise the money to meet them all, on such short notice, and it was deemed best to make an assignment. There is a claim of \$2,000,000 margin assets over liabilities.

Boston, Dec. 16.—The Broadway National Bank closed its doors at 9 o'clock this morning. A notice is posted to the effect that it is in the hands of the controller of the currency. The bank is owned by the Messrs. Squires, whose house made an assignment yesterday. The clearing house investigated the matter fully last evening, and decided not to render the bank any assistance. An immense crowd of people surrounded the closed doors of the bank. The depositors are largely people of small means and small accounts, in the aggregate representing \$2,000,000.

The Broadway National Bank is stated to have a paid up capital of \$200,000; surplus and profits \$220,240; due to banks \$257,750; individual deposits \$2,801,410; loans and discounts, \$1,823,180; bonds, stocks, etc., \$50,000; due from banks, \$542,320; cash and exchanges, \$600,000.

Increasing Demand for Gold.

London, Dec. 16.—The apparently indefinite continuance of the war in the Transvaal threatens a scarcity of gold, the effects of which will be extremely serious. In anticipation of this state of affairs the Bank of England, which is supplying the government with gold for the purpose of carrying on the war, while its one source of bullion supply, the Transvaal is cut off, expects to secure \$35,000,000 from Australia and \$100,000,000 from the United States. This aggregate amount, however, is not likely to be sufficient to meet the steadily increasing demand. The Bank of France refuses to furnish any gold and the situation is expected to send the metal up to a premium with a consequent universal fall in prices. English economists express the opinion that the present state of affairs is likely to revivify Bryan's silver theories in the United States and strengthen his chances for nomination for the presidency next year.

"I was nearly dead with dyspepsia, tried doctors, visited mineral springs and grew worse. I used a bottle of Dyspepsia Cure. That cured me." It digests what you eat. Cures indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn and all forms of dyspepsia.

Gave Up the Pursuit.

Cervantes, Dec. 12, via Manila Dec. 16.—Major March and his command have returned here, having abandoned the pursuit of Aguinaldo. The major found the mountain trails impassable for troops whose safety depends upon their traveling in a compact body. His men suffered terribly while in the mountains, more than 20 percent of the command becoming incapacitated. Filipino prisoners declare that Aguinaldo will never be captured. When last heard from he was heading toward Bayonong.

Machine Ate up his Arm.

Stroudsburg, Pa., Dec. 16.—With the blood streaming from the stump of his left arm, which had been partly ground up in a fodder-cutting machine, Farmer Henry Ferri, of S. Y.erville, yesterday walked nearly a mile to the house of a neighbor, and there rode five miles by main force, as he was alone on the farm and could not stop the machine.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Colonel John F. Gayer, a well-known New York politician, now under indictment for complicity in Captain Oberlin M. Carter's contract fraud, was married in Baltimore today to Miss Annie L. Pitney. Gayer secured a divorce yesterday in New York. He was married to Miss Pitney, June 10, 1899, at Rockville, Md., which ceremony was illegal. His first wife brought suit for divorce on report of this marriage.

Buller's defeat in South Africa resulted in a panic in the London stock exchange this morning. This, together with the two big failures in Boston, was enough to send the already weak New York market down with a rush, and bedlam reigned there this morning.

A boiler in the Frisenden-H Printing and Bookbinding establishment in Baltimore exploded with terrific force this morning. The boiler was on the top story. The explosion and chimney were blown off and debris fell in every direction. A fire started in the way to work struck on the